

GOVERNMENT OF GIBRALTAR



DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT 1971

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1971

BY

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DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES

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SENIOR STAFF AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1971

Director of Medical and Health Services and Principal School Medical Officer	: A.D. Bacarese Hamilton, : M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., : (Q.U. Belf.), D.P.H.
Deputy Director of Medical and Health Services and Hospital Administrator	: Surgeon Captain E.H. : Murchison, O.B.E., Q.H.S., : R.N. (Ret.), M.B., B.Ch.
Pathologist/Analyst	: E.A. Imossi, M.R.C.S., : L.R.C.P., (Lond.), M.C. Path.
Medical Officers	: D.J. Toomey, M.B., B.S., F.R. : C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.A.(Glas.) : J.A. Cochrane, O.B.E., M.R.C.S. : (Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.A. : C. Suarez, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), : L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.O.(Eng.), : D.T.M. & H. (Eng.) : J. Gardiner, M.B., B.Ch., : F.R.C.O.G.
Medical Specialist	: J.J. Giralaldi, O.B.E., M.D. : (Brist.), F.R.C.P.(Edin.)
Consultant Paediatrician and Medical Officer Child Welfare Centre	: H.G. Triay, O.B.E., M.D., Ch.B. : (Edin.), D.C.H., R.C.P. & S.(Eng)
District Medical Officers	: J.J. Cassaglia, L.R.C.P.(Edin.) : L.R.C.S.(Edin), L.R.F.P.S.(Glas) : R. Garcia Valarino, M.B., Ch.B. : (Liverpool)
Dental Surgeon	: J.J. Cochrane, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng)
Superintendent, Psychiatric Unit	: C.M. Montegriffo, M.B., B.S.(Lon)
Assistant Port Medical Officer	: C.A. Isola, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. : (Dublin), L.A.H. (Ireland)
Chief Public Health Inspector and Superintendent of Markets	: J.J. Tipping, F.R.S.H., : A.R.I.P.H.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	: J.M. Reyes, F.R.S.H., : A.R.I.P.H.H. : C. Power, Cert. R.S.H. : A. Almeda, Dip. R.S.H., Dip. : R.I.P.H.H.
Chief Medical Laboratory Technician and Deputy Analyst	: J.L. Bruzon, L.R.I.C., : A.I.M.L.T.
Chief Pharmacist	: Miss M.E. Wright, M.P.S.
Matron	: Miss E.M. Johnson, M.B.E., S.R.N.
Principal Tutor	: R. Durell, S.R.N., R.N.T.
Assistant Matron	: Miss J.T. Moncur, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Administrative Assistant	: M.K. McGrail
Chief Clerks	: R.A. Barabich : A. Pons : I. Chellaram

INTRODUCTION

The Vital Statistics for the year show that whereas the Birth and Death Rates are much the same as last year's, the Infant Mortality Rate of 25.25 and the Peri-Natal Mortality Rate of 26.67 are appreciably worse. It is interesting to note that these figures have been fluctuating thus every alternate year since 1965 but it must be remembered that our small population is likely to give us wide statistical variations.

The figure of 3.5% for illegitimate births is the highest for many years, but it must be recorded that half of these were from parents not normally resident in Gibraltar.

Coronary heart disease was again the commonest single cause of death and gastric carcinoma was the most frequent type of malignancy causing death. There were more deaths from pneumonia than has been the case for a number of years.

It is pleasing to report that there has not been a maternal death in the past decade.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified is the highest for some years and it is noteworthy that there has been a number among male teenagers.

The routine chest x-raying of all alien workers has again been fruitful in picking out a number of affected cases but it is worrying to have to report again that there are a number of workers who developed active disease some time after entry.

We had one case of acute poliomyelitis in an eight year old child who had not been previously immunized. The need to have our infants immunized against all these possible infectious diseases must be stressed.

There were an appreciable number of cases of cholera eltor in the surrounding countries and so it was decided to offer vaccination to all those who commute between them and Gibraltar.

This year saw the completion of the reconstruction and the occupation of the KGV Psychiatric Unit as well as the completion of the work at the Out-Patients Department at St Bernard's Hospital. Major new construction works have also been commenced during the year, the principal one being the building of a Health Centre at Casemates, which will house the Public Health Department, the Child Welfare Centre, the District and General Medical Clinics as well as the other Government medical services. Work has also started on the extension at St Bernard's Hospital which will provide for the Public Health and Clinical Pathological Laboratories as well as on the construction of an isolation unit.

GEOGRAPHY AND METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

(i) Geography

Gibraltar is situated in latitude $36^{\circ}09'N$ and longitude $5^{\circ}21'W$ and stands out, steeply and proudly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the West lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the South, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the East. The distance to Britain is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from North to South for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide and has a total area of $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-edge ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the North escarpment and then sloping gradually to the South for about 1 mile, to terminate at the Southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the Eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the Western slopes is uninhabited.

(ii) Meteorological observations for the year 1971

The following weather details have been kindly supplied by Mr. J. Gordon, B.Sc., Senior Meteorological Officer, Gibraltar:-

Rainfall:

The yearly total rainfall was well below normal because apart from April and May most other months were considerably below normal in amounts of rain recorded.

Sunshine:

In spite of the small rainfall 1971 has been a cloudy year and the total hours of bright sunshine of 2207.4 compares badly with the normal 2853 hours.

Temperature:

It was a cold year with the temperatures in March, April, May and June all well below their monthly averages. February was a little warmer than normal, but October was $4^{\circ}F$ warmer than average. The remaining months were near to average.

Wind:

The proportion of easterly winds in February, March and April was much higher than usual. Likewise the proportion of Westerly winds in June and August was higher than normal. The predominance of easterly levanter winds in September and October, and to a lesser degree in December, was unusual.

STATION N.F. GIBRALTAR

Lat. 36°09'N. Long. 05°21'W

Barometric Height 24 ft

Raingauge 8ft. above M.S.L.

1971 MONTH	AIR TEMPERATURES		RELATIVE HUMIDITY		RAINFALL		SUNSHINE
	Maximum °F °C	Minimum °F °C	Highest of the six hourly periods 0300 0900 1500 2100	Lowest of the six hourly periods 0300 0900 1500 2100	Total (mm)	Maximum in 24 hours (mm)	
January	65.3 18.5	37.2 2.9	83	71	84.6	27.5	4.09
February	70.9 21.6	41.0 5.0	78	67	14.6	8.4	5.05
March	67.1 19.5	41.9 5.5	75	65	98.2	29.0	5.62
April	72.9 22.7	48.7 9.3	84	65	161.9	37.6	6.99
May	71.2 21.8	50.7 10.4	86	69	69.8	21.7	7.86
June	87.4 30.8	55.4 13.0	84	61	10.4	4.9	10.86
July	92.0 33.3	59.9 15.5	86	63	Trace	Trace	10.49
August	93.2 34.0	61.7 16.5	75	54	4.0	2.7	10.04
September	83.3 28.5	60.8 16.0	86	68	Trace	Trace	8.56
October	86.7 30.4	59.5 15.3	86	70	80.3	11.9	5.89
November	70.5 21.6	42.8 6.0	76	65	63.9	41.8	4.50
December	64.4 18.0	46.6 8.1	87	73	127.9	60.1	3.22
Year	93.2 34.0	37.22 2.9	82	66	653.6	60.1	6.93

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1971

Total area of Gibraltar 1,387 acres
 Area of the City 104 acres

* POPULATION

	<u>ADULTS</u>		<u>CHILDREN</u> (0-14 years both sexes)	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>		
Gibraltarians	6485	7553	4927	18,965
Other British (including families of members of H M Forces)	1441	2307	2463	6,211
Aliens	2808	646	64	3,518
	<u>10734</u>	<u>10506</u>	<u>7454</u>	<u>28,694</u>

Number of Births	594
Males	309
Females	285
Birth Rate	20.70
Number of Deaths	238
Males	124
Female s	114
Death Rate	8.29
Number of Stillbirths	6
Stillbirth Rate	10.10
Infant Mortality	15
Infant Mortality Rate	25.25
Neo-natal Mortality	11
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	18.52
Peri-natal Mortality	16
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	26.67

* These figures are based on the estimated population of Gibraltar on the 31st December 1971 and were arrived at in the following manner:

- (a) The 1970 Census of Gibraltar
- (b) Births during the period October 1970 to December 1971 inclusive
- (c) Deaths during the period described at (b) above
- (d) Migration figures.

VITAL STATISTICSBIRTHS

There were 594 live births registered during the year from the resident population, of which 309 were males and 285 were females. This represents a crude birth rate of 20.70 per 1,000 population, which is slightly higher than last year's figure. 99.84% of all births took place in hospital.

LIVE BIRTHS FOR 1971

	St Bernard's Hospital		Royal Naval Hospital		Outside the Hospitals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	17	17	12	8		
February	16	8	4	12		
March	17	10	8	7		
April	21	14	13	14		
May	14	13	11	12		
June	15	13	7	12		
July	19	17	7	14		
August	15	16	8	9		
September	15	16	13	8		1
October	12	15	11	6		
November	19	12	7	10		
December	14	12	14	9		
TOTAL	194	163	115	121		1

STILLBIRTHS

There were six stillbirths during the year, three of which were females and three were males. This represents a stillbirth rate of 10.10,

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

There were twenty-one illegitimate births of which fifteen were males and six were females. This represents 3.54% of all births, which is nearly double last year's figure. It should however be noted that over 50% of these cases concerned non-resident aliens.

Date	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Illegitimate Births (as percentage of all births)
1945	34.84	-	-
1950	15.79	24.72	3.66
1955	22.59	.20	2.8
1960	23.49	7.04	0.7
1961	17.28	10.58	0.5
1962	23.22	17.51	0.17
1963	26.43	18.36	1.25
1964	25.69	14.01	1.11
1965	26.87	8.84	1.47
1966	23.71	11.59	1.00
1967	21.16	9.26	1.11
1968	20.04	3.68	1.29
1969	19.60	5.26	1.97
1970	19.68	8.59	1.89
1971	20.70	10.10	3.54

DEATHS

The number of deaths recorded was 238 of which 124 were males and 114 were females. This represents a crude death rate of 8.29 per 1,000 population.

DEATHS BY MONTHS AND QUARTERS

January ... 25	April ... 22	July... 16	October ... 19
February... 20	May 18	August. 18	November .. 27
March 12	June 18	September 15	December .. 28
<hr/>			
1st Quarter 57	2nd Quarter 58	3rd Quarter 49	4th Quarter 74
<hr/>			

The majority of all deaths i.e. 192 or 81% occurred in persons over 55 years of age whereas 151 or 63% occurred in those over 65.

In the over 75 years old there were 102 deaths or 43% of all deaths.

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause	Number	Percentage of Total Number
Cardio-vascular disease (excluding cerebral)	77 (77)	32(36)
Cerebro vascular disease	36 (41)	15(19)
Malignant disease	46 (47)	19(22)
Respiratory diseases (excluding neoplasm)	28 (18)	11(8)

(Figures in brackets are for 1970.)

As can be seen from the above table these chief causes of death accounted for 187 or 79% of all deaths.

Arterial diseases caused 89 deaths, which 37% of all deaths. Ischaemic heart disease was again the highest single cause of death but the 51 deaths from it only exceeded the number of deaths from cerebro-vascular disease by fifteen.

The number of people dying from malignancy was very much the same as last year with cancer of the stomach prevailing.

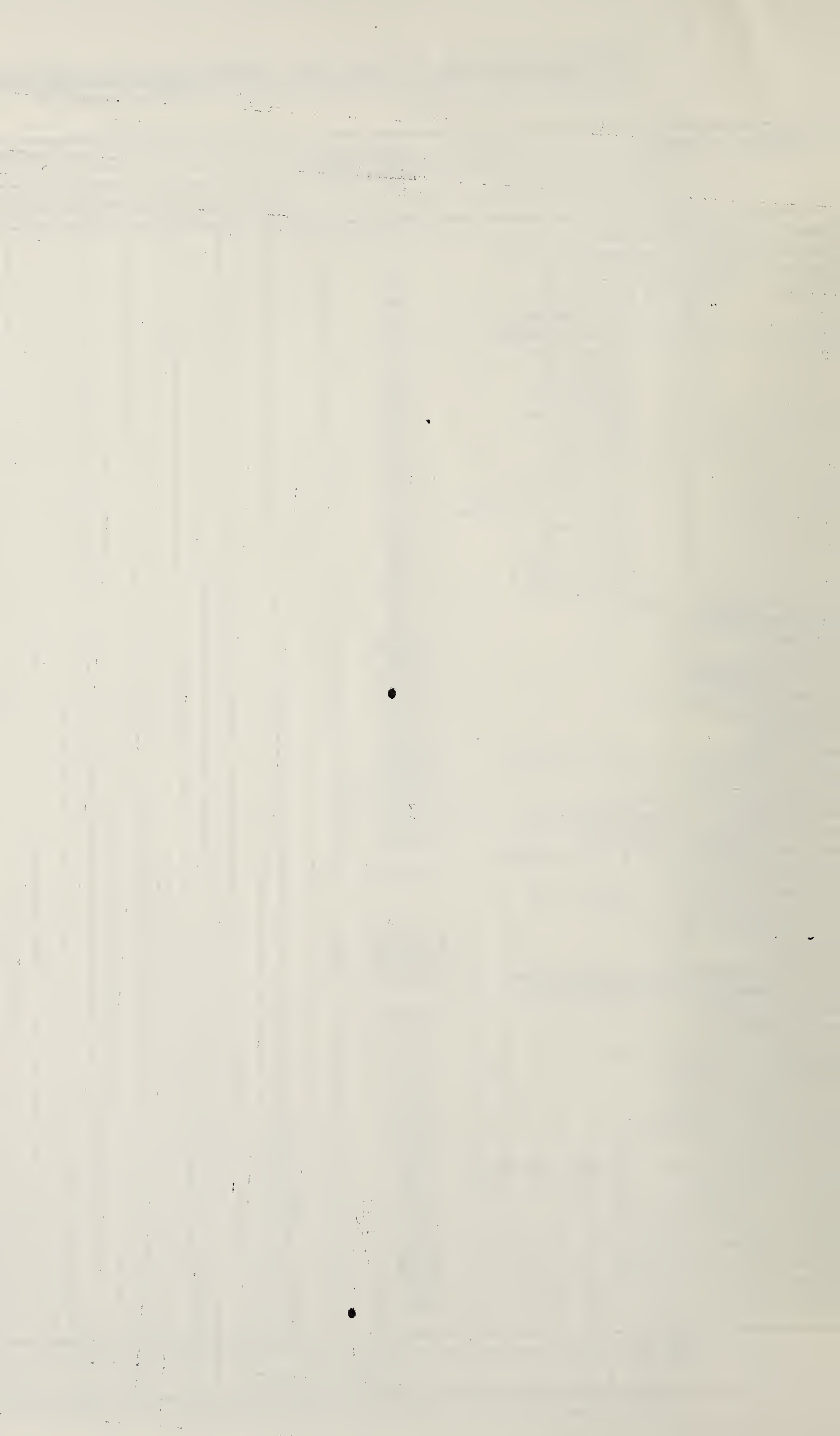
There were two deaths attributable to infectious disease during the year. Both were from tuberculosis - one from the Pulmonary variety and the other from meningitis.

MATERNAL DEATHS

There were again no maternal deaths during 1971.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN THE CIVIL POPULATION DURING 1971 ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL INTERMEDIATE LIST WITH AGE AND
SEX INCIDENCE

CAUSES OF DEATH	List All Nos. Ages	0 1 2 3 4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80-84 85 & +																																												
		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	011	1																																												
Tuberculosis of Meningitis and Central Nervous System	013	1																																												
Malignant Neoplasm of Tongue	141	2																																												
" " of Oropharynx	146	1																																												
Malignant Neoplasm of Oesophagus	150	2																																												
" " of Stomach	151	11																																												
" " of Colon	153	3																																												
" " of Rectum	154	2																																												
" " of Pancreas	157	1																																												
" " of Larynx	161	2																																												
" " of Lung	162	2																																												
" " of Breast	174	5																																												
" " of Cervix Uteri	180	1																																												
" " of Body of Uterus	182	1																																												
" " of Vulva	184	2																																												
" " of Prostate	185	2																																												
" " of Bladder	188	4																																												
" " of Kidney	189	1																																												
Retroperitoneal Sarcoma	196	1																																												
Carcinomatosis	199	2																																												
Leukaemia	204/205	1																																												
Diabetes Mellitus	250	8																																												
Blood Diseases	280/289	2																																												
Pre-Senile Dementia	290	2																																												
Parkinsonism	342	1																																												
Meningitis	320	1																																												
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	393/398	1																																												
Hypertensive Disease	400/404	10																																												
Ischaemic Heart Disease	410/414	51																																												
Other Forms of Heart Disease	420/429	8																																												
Cerebro Vascular Disease	430/438	36																																												
Diseases of Arteries, Arterioles and Capillaries	440/448	2																																												
Diseases of Veins, Lymphatics and other diseases of Circulatory System	450/458	5																																												
Pneumonia	480/486	20																																												
Bronchitis Emphysema and Asthma	490/493	7																																												
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	510/519	1		1																																										
Appendicitis	540	1																																												
Intestinal Obstruction	560	2																																												
Cirrhosis of Liver	571	3																																												



INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was fifteen which gave an infant mortality rate of 25.25. Eleven of these infants died within the first four weeks of birth, which represents a neo-natal mortality rate of 18.52. Of these seven died within the first twenty-four hours of life.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

As is obvious from the foregoing, it seems to be a question of chance whether the child is stillborn or dies in the first hours of life. Hence the importance of grouping stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life as Peri-natal deaths.

The number of such deaths has been sixteen which represents a Peri-natal mortality rate of 26.67 which is considerably higher than the figure for last year.

NEO-NATAL, INFANT MORTALITY & PERI-NATAL RATES 1945 - 1971

Year	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Peri-natal Mortality
1945	16.4	33.89	-
1950	8.4	28.16	30.02
1955	5.36	18.76	25.5
1960	14.81	14.81	18.77
1961	29.41	34.75	27.03
1962	17.82	19.60	35.02
1963	28.00	35.80	41.35
1964	22.26	31.79	41.35
1965	14.73	20.62	23.56
1966	6.70	11.73	16.56
1967	16.82	18.69	22.22
1968	9.23	9.23	12.87
1969	19.74	26.23	19.64
1970	5.20	8.67	12.03
1971	18.52	25.25	26.67

DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR FROM SELECTED CAUSES, BY AGE AND SEX

Cause of Death	List Nos.	Total under 1 year	0 day		1 day		2 days		3 days		4 days		5 days		6 days		7-13 days		14-20 days		21-27 days		28 days to 3 mths		3-5 mths		6-8 mths		9-11 mths	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aspiration Pneumonia	519	1																												1
Anencephaly	740	1	1																											
Tracheo-Oesophageal Fistula	750	1																					1							
Birth Injury	772	1	1																											
Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn	775	1	1																											
Anoxia and Hypoxia	776	5	3	1	1																									
Immaturity Unqualified	777	3								1						1														
Asphyxiation	N994	2																						1						
TOTAL		15	5	2	1					1					1		1						1	1				1	1	

Detailed Analysis of Death from Malignant Disease

Site	List No.	All Ages	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 & +
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Malignant Neoplasm of Tongue	141	2							1	1				
"	146	1	1											
"	150	2												
"	151	1	1					1		1				2
"	153	3						1		1				1
"	154	2												
"	157	1												
"	161	2												
"	162	2												
"	174	5												
"	180	1												
"														
"	182	1												
"	184	2												
"	185	2												
"	188	4												
"	189	1												
"	196	1												
"	199	2												
"	204													
"	205	1												
Retroperitoneal Sarcoma														
Carcinomatosis														
Leukaemia														
TOTAL		46	1	2	1	3	3	4	1	3	2	4	1	5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The infectious diseases statutorily notifiable under the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance in Gibraltar are :-

Smallpox, Cholera, Epidemic Typhus, Plague, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Undulant Fever, Acute Encephalitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Chickenpox, Epidemic Parotitis, Erysipelas, Leprosy, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Paratyphoid Fever, Pertussis, Puerperal Fever, Rubella, Trachomas, Tuberculosis (all forms), Venereal Disease.

There were 652 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year of which 27 were from the non-resident population. The 351 cases notified from the resident civil population represents an incidence of 12.2 which is almost the same as last year's low figure.

All cases notified are visited by the District Public Health Inspector who investigates and advises the parents on exclusion and fumigation if the case warrants it.

In cases of tuberculosis we have an Assistant Health Visitor who works directly with the Tuberculosis Clinic. She, in close liaison with the Public Health Inspectors, arranges for all necessary investigations and public health measures.

There were two deaths attributed to infectious diseases during the year.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

In 1971 we had 32 cases notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 14 of these occurred in non-residents and are therefore not included in our statistics. Twelve of these latter cases were diagnosed at the routine X-ray examination which is carried out on new workers entering Gibraltar. All these cases were referred back to their respective health authorities for necessary action and treatment. The two outstanding cases were two seamen landed here for treatment. Every case notified had contacts checked for possible source of the disease.

All immigrant workers have their chest X-rayed on entering Gibraltar to exclude tuberculosis and this is proving to be of great benefit in preventing the importation of this disease. Under this scheme each worker is granted a provisional permit of residence by the Immigration Authorities pending the result of the radiological examination by the Tuberculosis Officer. It is disturbing to note that in spite of this check on entry there were 8 cases of acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis among the resident alien population. As the majority of these workers leave the Rock most weekends it is difficult to know if they contract the disease locally or away from Gibraltar.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY FROM PULMONARY
TUBERCULOSIS 1935-39 and 1945-71

Year	Cases	Deaths	Incidence per thousand	Deaths per thousand
1935	23	15	-	0.88
1936	30	19	1.90	1.20(* T.B. Officer Appt.)
1939	16	14	0.8	-
Civil Population evacuated during the war				
1945	42	7	2.4	0.4
1949	22	8	0.89	0.32
1950	19	6	0.76	0.24
1955	20	2	0.76	0.08
1959	16	1	0.66	0.04
1960	9	4	0.36	0.16
1961	6	2	0.27	0.09
1962	14	0	0.57	0.00
1963	6	0	0.29	0.00
1964	13	0	0.54	0.00
1965	9	1	0.36	0.04
1966	5	1	0.20	0.03
1967	17	2	0.67	0.08
1968	15	2	0.56	0.07
1969	11	0	0.39	0.00
1970	6	0	0.20	0.00
1971	18	1	0.63	0.03

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

There were three cases notified from the resident population. One was an alien worker with a cerebral tuberculoma, another a case of meningitis and the third a genito urinary one.

Enteric Fever

We had three cases of typhoid and two of paratyphoid notified. Only two of these cases occurred among the local civil population and both were contracted outside Gibraltar. I am happy to report that our one typhoid carrier diagnosed last year ceased to excrete bacilli following removal of his gall bladder.

As I have previously stated the fact that enteric fever is endemic in the surrounding countries is a constant source of worry because of the possibility of an outbreak of it occurring here.

We are checking all food handlers on arrival but as they commute frequently to and fro the danger is very real.

Brucellosis (Undulant Fever)

As in the past couple of years we have had only one case which was contracted outside Gibraltar.

Dysentery

This year we had only four cases of bacillary dysentery notified but it is our belief that an appreciable number of cases do occur yearly and that because of their mildness are treated symptomatically and not notified.

Diphtheria

There were again no cases during the year which means that we have had no cases for ten years. Two factors are responsible for this - the greater number of children who are being immunized against the disease as also the fact that there is less contact with the hinterland.

Rubella

We had an epidemic which started in February and reached its peak in late Spring. Some of the cases had marked signs and symptoms particularly arthralgia.

Mumps

There was a large epidemic of Mumps of a relatively severe nature.

Poliomyelitis

There was one case during 1971 which occurred in a child who was not immunized against the disease.

Venereal Diseases

Our figures on these diseases must be very carefully interpreted as otherwise a very erroneous picture may be deduced.

All together we had twenty cases of syphilis. Nearly half of these were found on routine serological examination of alien workers and I have therefore not included them in our statistics.

All the cases of Gonorrhoea have been of the acute variety and they have also on the main been contracted away from Gibraltar at weekends by the commuting alien worker population. These are included in our statistics as I feel it would be invidious to produce two sets of figures.

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Infectious Diseases - by Age and Sex - Civil Population, 1971

DISEASES	SEX	ALL AGES	0-5 months	6-11 months	1	2	3	4	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 & +
001 Typhoid Fever	T M F	3 1 2											1 1 -	1 - 1	1 - 1		
002 Paratyphoid	T M F	2 2 -											2 2 1				
004 Bacillary Dysentery	T M F	4 1 3				1 - 1			1 - 1	1 1 -		1 - 1		1 - 1			
009 Gastro Enteritis	T M F	1 1 -		1 1 -					1 1 -								
010-012 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	T M F	18 17 1									1 1 -	2 2 -	4 4 -	4 4 -	5 5 -	1 - 1	1 1 -
013-019 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	T M F	3 1 2										2 1 1	1 - 1				
023 Brucellosis	T M F	1 - 1												1 - 1			
033 Whooping Cough	T M F	1 1 -								1 1 -							
034 Scarlet Fever	T M F	3 2 1						1 1 -	1 1 -	1 - 1	1 - -						
035 Erysipelas	T M F	5 - 5												1 - 1	2 - 2	1 - 1	1 - 1
036 Meningococcal Meningitis	T M F	1 1 -		1 1 -					1 1 -								
041 Poliomyelitis	T M F	1 1 -								1 1 -							
052 Chicken Pox	T M F	10 4 6			1 - 1	1 1 -	1 - 1		3 1 2	2 - 2		1 1 -	2 1 1	1 1 -	1 - 1		
055 Measles	T M F	44 20 24			5 2 3	5 2 3	2 1 1	4 - 4	16 5 11	13 10 3	3 - 3	3 1 2	6 3 3	3 1 2			
056 Rubella	T M F	152 69 83	1 1 -	1 1 -	4 2 2	3 1 2	6 1 5	7 4 3	22 10 12	52 26 26	15 4 11	13 7 6	14 5 9	34 16 18	1 1 -	1 - 1	
072 Mumps	T M F	320 152 168		1 1 -	9 6 3	22 14 8	29 13 16	52 24 28	113 58 55	149 77 72	16 4 12	8 1 7	9 2 7	20 9 11	5 1 4		
090-097 Syphilis & Its sequelae	T M F	12 8 4											6 5 1	3 2 1	3 1 2		
098 Gonococcal infection	T M F	44 44 -										2 2 -	16 16 -	26 26 -			

Infectious Diseases - Monthly and Quarterly Incidence - Civil Population, 1971

CASES	TOTAL	January	February	March	1st Qr.	April	May	June	2nd Qr.	July	August	September	3rd Qr.	October	November	December	4th Qr.
001 Typhoid Fever	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
002 Paratyphoid	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
004 Bacillary Dysentery	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	1
009 Gastro Enteritis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
010-012 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	1	-	3	4	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	5	1	1	3	5
013-019 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023 Brucellosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
033 Whooping Cough	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
034 Scarlet Fever	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
035 Erysipelas	5	-	1	1	2	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
036 Meningococcal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
041 Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
052 Chicken Pox	10	4	-	1	3	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	1
055 Measles	44	2	2	4	8	11	13	11	35	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
056 Rubella	152	-	3	5	8	25	33	42	100	25	13	1	39	-	-	5	5
072 Mumps	320	5	20	91	116	64	68	41	173	28	3	-	31	-	-	-	-
090-097 Syphilis and its sequelae	12	1	-	3	4	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	4
098 Gonococcal Infection	44	3	3	6	12	7	5	1	13	6	6	1	13	2	2	2	6

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

Vaccination against Smallpox

In Gibraltar we still have compulsory vaccination at the age of three months and re-vaccination at the age of 12 years in view of our geographical position.

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out during the year were:-

Primary Vaccinations	-	473
Re-vaccinations	-	1028

The majority of these cases were successfully vaccinated at the first attempt, but the following is a summary of those who required a second or third attempt.

	2nd Attempt	3rd Attempt
Primary Vaccination	31	2
Re-vaccinations	30	2

Very few of the cases vaccinated showed any untoward reaction and these were children who developed very mild forms of generalized vaccina. They all cleared up without any special treatment.

Immunization

This service has been run very successfully from the Public Health Department considering the very small staff and the fact that no propaganda other than word of mouth has been used to encourage mothers to have their children immunized.

It should be noted that these statistics also include the active immunization schemes run by the Services for their families.

The only side effects to these vaccines were mild allergic reactions.

The following is a summary of the cases of primary immunization for 1971:-

<u>Type of Vaccine</u>	<u>1st Dose</u>	<u>2nd Dose</u>	<u>3rd Dose</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Antipoliomyelitis	579	519	528	421
Triple Antigen	376	360	370	23
Diphtheria and Tetanus	83	72	75	301
Tetanus Toxoid	301	243	82	76
Diphtheria Toxoid	-	2	-	-

ANIMAL CONTROL

The total ban on the importation of all animals imposed last year as a result of an occurrence of rabies in a dog imported from Libya was lifted in February to the extent that dogs and cats arriving direct from the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland are now allowed to enter Gibraltar subject to certain conditions.

The dog impounder continued his activities during 1971. One hundred and twenty seven dogs and 252 cats were seized during the year. Thirty-nine of the dogs were claimed by the owners.

Stray dogs caught are kept in a pound for seven days and if on the expiration of this period they have not been claimed by their owners, they are put down to sleep painlessly. If claimed, the owner is required to pay the keep of the animal during the time it has been impounded. Should the animal caught have been unlicensed or not wearing a muzzle, the matter is reported to the Police.

We are grateful to Mr. Neale, the R.S.P.C.A. Inspector for his hard work and co-operation throughout the year.

I am indebted to the Honorary Secretary of the R.S.P.C.A. in Gibraltar for the following information regarding the number of dogs, cats and other animals boarded and painlessly destroyed by them during 1971:-

No. of animals boarded at the kennels:-

98 dogs
64 cats
9 other animals

No. of animals destroyed:-

47 dogs
359 cats
39 other animals

MATERNITY, CHILD WELFARE AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

MATERNITY SERVICE

The Maternity Department consists of two wards of thirteen beds, two private rooms, a two-bedded labour ward, nursery, admission room and ante-natal clinic.

On an average there were 30 deliveries per month, the same figure as that for 1970. Mothers stay in hospital 5/6 days for a normal delivery, 8 days for forceps deliveries and 10/14 days for Caesarian sections.

Ante-natal patients were admitted for rest and treatment staying from a few days to several weeks.

Relaxation classes held by the Physiotherapists were well attended, post natal exercises poorly attended but written instructions were given to mothers on discharge as an encouragement.

Summary of Work in the Department

			<u>1971</u>		<u>1970</u>
Total Live Births:	Males	194		161	
	Females	163	357	196	357
Stillbirths:	Males	3		3	
	Females	2	5	2	5
Neonatal deaths:			12		3
Premature births:			19		24
Twins:			4 prs.		6 prs.
Caesarian Sections:			47		32
Toxaemias:			10		6

Of the 357 babies born, 273 were delivered by qualified midwives attached to the Department and the remainder by the Medical Staff.

For the ninth year running there were no maternal deaths.

All the 357 births from among the civilian population during the year (exclusive of the births at the Royal Naval Hospital) took place at St. Bernard's Hospital.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE

Child Welfare Clinics were held regularly throughout the year 1971 in the premises at Casemates. The Paediatrician advised on Health and Welfare Problems at his special clinics on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Clinics for weighing babies and advising mothers generally were supervised by the Health Visitor on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Home visiting was carried out regularly throughout the year. The whole character of routine visiting is changing with the emphasis now on social problems. These visits require a great deal of time and patience. A very good liaison is maintained with the Social Welfare Officer in efforts to help problem families. One case of apparently serious child neglect was discovered on a routine home visit and regular contact is being kept with the family.

The majority of children under five years of age attend nursery schools; many of them start when they are only 18 months old.

Extra visits are paid to families with handicapped children and views are exchanged with the Secretary of the Society for Handicapped Children.

Contact is maintained with Maternity and Children's Ward at St. Bernard's Hospital; also with the Public Health Department, the Department of Education, the School Medical Service, the District Medical Service and the S.S.A.F.A. Sister of the Royal Naval Hospital.

Paediatrician's Clinics:

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of Children registered	356	407
Total Number of Attendances	531	770
Number of Clinics Held	74	81

Health Visitors' Clinics:

Number of Children registered	1002	1031
Total Number of Attendances	9027	9229

Age groups of the children attending the Health Visitor's Clinics:

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Age-group.</u>	<u>Number</u>
1966	Reached 5 years	35
1967	4 - 5 years	68
1968	3 - 4 : "	92
1969	2 - 3 "	164
1970	1 - 2 "	304
1971	0 - 1 "	339

Home Visiting/

<u>Home Visiting - number of visits:</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Primary visits, i.e. the first visit paid to new baby	399	393
To Children under one year	943	774
To Children over one year	3615	3172
Special visits, i.e. to problem families and families in difficult circumstances and visits paid at Paediatrician's request.	219	470
Ante-natal, i.e. advice given to expectant mothers	92	94
Visits paid where children were not at home or not seen for other reasons	504	430
Removals:		
(i) Traced	72	58
(ii) Untraced	2	4
Number of home visits	3733	3277

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service is under the direction of the Director of Medical and Health Services who is the Principal School Medical Officer. Children found to be in need of medical treatment are referred to a Special Sick Children Clinic at St. Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors. The immunization of children is under the direct control of the Director of Medical and Health Services, who also gives lectures on Health education in the schools and to Nurses.

In addition to Medical and Dental Staff, a Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors assist the Principal School Medical Officer in the day-to-day running of the service.

Mr. J.J. Cochrane, the School Dental Surgeon, runs the School Dental Service and holds six half-day sessions in his surgery for teeth conservation etc. Dental extractions under gas or local anaesthetic are carried out at St. Bernard's Hospital. Children requiring dental treatment are referred to either the private surgery or to St. Bernard's Hospital, as the case may be. Treatment is free.

The cases requiring investigations and or treatment were referred to their family doctor, except in such cases where the parents stated that they normally attended the local hospital for lack of funds.

The number examined this year was 944 and the general condition of each child was classified as:-

A	939
B	5
C	-

If B is considered to be unsatisfactory then it means that the health of 0.53% of the children examined was below par, which is an improvement over previous years.

Cases referred to their own doctor

The number referred to their own doctor was 7; most of which were suffering from some E.N.T. complaint.

Cases referred to Paediatrician's Special Clinics

There were 5 cases referred to the Paediatrician for investigation.

Cases referred to other Hospital Clinics

These numbered 19. The majority were referred to the E.N.T. and Orthopaedic Clinics.

Ophthalmic Clinics

The majority of the 274 cases referred to this clinic by the school doctor, or at their parents' request, were for refraction, and of these 190 had glasses prescribed. Among the eye complaints were the following cases:-

Conjunctivitis	6 cases
Strabismus	3 cases
Blepharitis	5 cases

Cleanliness

The number of children inspected by the School Nurse during the year was 5931.

There were 209 instances of "verminous heads" but it must be noted that this number is boosted up by the number of cases which were found to be infested on more than one occasion. It is worthing of note that the number of such cases in boys has risen due to the tendency to keep their hair long.

Home Visits

The number of homes visited during the year was 168. These were directed at finding out the children's background so as to help and advise parents whose children require supportive treatment. Unfortunately we do not possess the necessary number of social workers to be able to cope with all the cases needing help.

Immunization

The immunization of children is carried out in the Public Health Department at the City Hall.

Heaf Tests

A total of 1026 school-children were heaf tested including pupils in junior and senior schools. There were two positive cases among the new school entries tested.

PORT HEALTH WORKMaritime

The Government are responsible for the control of the port health work which is carried out by two medical practitioners employed part-time as Health Officers, together with a number of Boarding Officers under the Administrative direction of the Captain of the Port.

Under the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance, the Director of Medical and Health Services is also vested with the status of a Health Officer and is thereby empowered to board ships, examine persons, suspected of suffering or who are suffering from infectious disease, and impose quarantine restrictions if and when necessary.

I am indebted to the Captain of the Port for the following information relating to the work of this Department during 1971:-

The number of merchant ships entered 2,441

The number of Yachts 1,231

The number of medical visits to ships 143

124 cases of sickness were landed of which 116 were seamen; 20 seamen were from British ships and 96 from foreign ships.

There were no inspections of ships by a Health Officer during 1971.

Although outbreaks of cholera were notified by a number of countries around the Mediterranean in West Africa, no suspected cases arrived at Gibraltar during the year.

Air

The Airport is under the control of the Royal Air Force and their Senior Medical Officer, who is vested with the status and powers of a Health Officer, is responsible for matters concerning the sanitation of the airport and of all service aircraft.

The Government are responsible for the sanitary control, disinfection and disinsectization of Civil Aircraft. The duties concerned are performed by a Government Medical Officer as part of his general duties. Under the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance, the Director of Medical and Health Services is vested with the status of a Health Officer in respect of the Airport.

CARE OF THE BLIND

I am indebted to the Hon. Secretary of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Mrs. Dorothy Ellicott, O.B.E., for the information regarding the work of the Society during the year 1971 on which the section is based.

The number of blind and partially sighted people in Gibraltar happily continues to fall as older folk die and less others lose their sight in advancing age owing to the greater care taken on eyesight in Gibraltar recently.

There are now twenty-four men and sixty-four women in the books of the Society, eighty blind and eight partially sighted. Blindness in Gibraltar does not imply complete sightlessness, as we follow the U.K. definition of "so blind as to be unable to undertake any work for which eyesight is essential".

Unfortunately there is a local prejudice against carrying a white stick, with the sad result that a number of our blind who manage to get about unaccompanied tend to be jostled on our crowded pavements and not to receive the courtesy from vehicles and pedestrians to which they should be entitled.

During the year five names were added to the register, (two men and three women, aged between fifty-five and eighty-seven), and one elderly blind man returned from England. Deaths accounted for four men and ten women, aged from sixty-two to ninety-six, at an average age of over eighty.

The longevity of our blind reflects the care bestowed upon them by younger relatives in private homes or by the nuns in the Old People's Home in Mount Alvernia, where twelve blind are living, with two others at the Anglican Mackintosh Home.

During this year the Society received record donations, which enabled them to provide greater help in a number of individual cases and to increase the Christmas present made to everyone in their books from £1 to £2.

Help given during the year included the purchase of an electric cooker for a blind man and his wife setting up a home for the first time, the paying off of debts left by a blind lottery vendor at his death and the provision of a midday meal for a limited period for a blind man, his wife and daughter. A passport was purchased for a blind man wishing to visit his relatives in Morocco, certain people have their electricity bills paid, and various sightless persons have been loaned braille watches.

Housing continues to be a major concern with several blind people, as indeed is the case with so many of their sighted companions in Gibraltar. The Society pressed Government about such cases as a blind man who finds it increasingly difficult to get to and from his work owing to traffic, and an elderly woman who risks her life when she steps out of doors into the narrow pavementless street where she lives.

For a first time the Society now has two male visitors who have been made responsible for the few younger blind men, as they should be better able to help them with problems of employment and recreation than their twelve lady visitors who continue to be the backbone of the Society's work.

Everyone on the Register is entitled to:-

- (1) Free medical attention and medicine and a free radio licence from the Government.
- (2) A free bus ticket, by courtesy of the local bus companies, anyone completely sightless being also allowed one companion, and
- (3) A radio set on loan from the Society, or free repairs to any set they own, through the generosity of two local dealers in electronic equipment.

The Society never gives regular cash allowances but the Government awards higher Supplementary Benefit to the blind, the amount of such "lead" having been increased in 1971 from 40p to 60p a week for a blind person and from 20p to 30p for anyone partially sighted.

When the Society was coming to grips with many problems fifteen years ago the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, to which the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness is affiliated sent them one of their trained Home Visitors for nine months. In acknowledgement of their debt the Society has now made them a gift of £100, which was most gratefully acknowledged.

The Christmas party at Mount Alvernia, the Old People's Home, which was attended by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Begg, was as usual a very happy occasion, thanks largely to the excellent food provided by well-wishers and the the lively entertainment given by a number of talented amateurs and a local professional group.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORInspections

Six thousand and forty inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, in the course of which two thousand four hundred and ninety five nuisances were discovered. Appropriate action was taken and subsequently one thousand two hundred and forty three visits were paid to ensure that the nuisances reported had been effectively abated.

One thousand two hundred and ninety three investigations were carried out at the request of the Housing Manager for the purpose of reporting on the living conditions of applicants for accommodation in Government owned premises, or following complaints made to the Public Health Department by persons living in overcrowded homes; also one hundred and eighty-eight to determine the fitness of apartments for subletting referred to by Service and Dockyard authorities. The sharp increase in the number of investigations carried out at the request of the Housing Manager was due to a General Review of the Housing Allocation Scheme introduced by the Government during the year and which made necessary the re-inspection of the tenements occupied by all applicants in the Government's Housing Waiting List.

Food catering establishments, ice-cream depots, dairies and mineral water factories were inspected on five hundred and twenty two occasions.

Deficiencies found were generally put right by verbal representations to the owners of the establishments, but official warning letters had to be served on some of the more recalcitrant.

Fifty-eight underground tanks, were inspected after cleansing and white-washing. Periodical samples of water were taken to ascertain fitness for human consumption and chlorination was carried out as required.

Sixteen visits were paid to Hairdressers and Barber Shops.

Legal Proceedings

There were one hundred and thirty-seven Court attendances in connexion with legal proceedings instituted by the Public Health Department. With effect from June of this year, prosecutions were conducted by one of the Senior Public Health Inspectors, whereas in the past this had been done, first by the Town Clerk before the merger of the City Council and Government Administrations, and later by the Government's legal Assistant or a private solicitor engaged for the purpose.

One hundred and nine of the Court attendances were mainly in connexion with legal action taken under the Public Health Ordinance for non-compliance with the requirements of abatement notices served, but there were also fourteen successful prosecutions against persons caught depositing and leaving rubbish in the public highway.

Twenty-five convictions were awarded for offences against the Food and Drugs Ordinance and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations and two for contraventions of the Market, Street Traders and Pedlars Ordinance. There was also one prosecution under the Noise Abatement Ordinance.

Drain Testing

Fifty-four tests were carried out during 1971.

Staff

Two Assistant Public Health Inspectors were engaged during the current year but one left in August and is to be replaced.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORSCOMPLAINTS RECEIVED:

Written	9
Verbal	2168

PREMISES INSPECTED:

General inspection	21
House-to-House inspection	6019
Statutory Notices served	218

NUISANCES FOUND:

Defective drains	163
Obstructed drains	269
Drain tests	54
Defective W.Cs.	39
Defective W.C. Fittings	125
" Water fittings	71
" Rainwater pipes	41
" Eavesgutters	59
" Roofs	81
" Ceilings	33
" Wall Plaster	93
" Floors	35
" Yard Paving	41
Dampness	224
Premises Dirty	279
Defective or no dustbin	160
Other minor defects	560
Samples of water taken for analysis	131
Underground tanks not insect proof	17
Underground tanks inspected	58
Water tanks not insect proof or no cover	28
Brackish water running to waste	145
Potable water running to waste	21
Smoke and soot nuisance	11
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for analysis	489
Premises disinfected for infectious disease	26
Premises disinfected for vermin, etc.	147
Stables disinfected	-
Articles disinfected at Disinfecting Station	269
Visits of enquiry re Infectious Disease	146
" " " re Housing	1481
Visits to Milk Shops	113
Visits to Eating-Houses, Bakeries, Shops, etc.	409
Visits to Factories, Workshops	247
Visits to Hairdressers and Barber Shops	16
Visits to Premises to ascertain if nuisances reported are being abated	1243
Vaccination Notices served	409
Legal Proceedings instituted	137
Foodstuffs etc., condemned as unsound ... (See Page No. 38)	
Street water fittings found defective	85
Inspection of Vessels (Deratting Exemption Certificate)	19

Disinfection and Disinfestation

All premises where cases of acute infectious diseases had occurred were disinfected with Formalin.

The Police ambulances were disinfected as required following the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease.

Many premises, mainly kitchens and shops, were disinfested for cockroaches and other vermin. The latest modern insecticides and equipment were used and discretion exercised as to the use of non-toxic materials where food is prepared or stored. Private dwellings and Government premises were also done when required.

Articles disinfected either by steam or formaldehyde gas, are described in the following table under the head Disinfection.

DISINFECTION

Details of work done at the disinfecting Station during 1971

Month	Beds and Matt- resses	Bolsters and Pillows	Blankets and Quilts	Sheets	Sundries	Totals
January	1	2	2	2	3	10
February	8	7	4	2	17	38
March	7	6	-	4	13	30
April	7	4	11	6	11	39
May	2	2	6	2	20	32
June	3	3	5	2	15	28
July	4	2	-	1	7	14
August	8	6	5	2	15	36
September	-	-	-	-	10	10
October	-	2	-	-	21	23
November	-	-	-	-	4	4
December	-	-	4	-	1	5
Total	40	34	37	21	137	269

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Identification: 54 samples of mosquito larvae from various localities were examined for identification and the following varieties were found:-

39 samples	Culex pipiens
15 samples	Theobaldia
	longerolata

Intensive campaigns: The usual one, in conjunction with the Services, was held from May to July. Mosquito control was, however, kept up throughout the year.

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN 1971

MONTHS	Visits paid to premises	Breeding Places found - by districts				Total
		Town North	Town South	South District	North District	
January	460	1	2	1	1	5
February	409	-	-	-	-	-
March	358	-	-	1	-	1
April	337	-	1	2	-	3
May	449	1	1	3	10	15
June	360	-	8	12	51	71
July	335	1	-	8	-	9
August	323	-	2	4	12	18
September	341	-	1	1	2	4
October	423	-	1	3	-	4
November	287	1	1	1	-	3
December	285	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4367	4	17	36	76	133

Breeding places found consisted mainly of:-

Street gullies, iron drums, galvanised iron water tanks, storm water drains, etc.

RODENT CONTROL

The measures adopted in recent years for the extermination and repression of this pest were continued during the year under review with very favourable results.

The poisons at present being used are warfarin, zinc phosphide, arsenious oxide and sulphur chloralose. Of these, the most popular, as also the safest, is warfarin. It has not got the short acute knock down action of the other three, but has certainly proved to be a most effective poison for rodents. It is supplied free to members of the public for ordinary treatments. Complaints received are investigated at once and the best treatment to be applied, either by the complainant himself, or by the Rodent Département's team is decided.

Excluding the number of rodents killed privately, an estimated kill of 425 is recorded from treatments carried out by the Rodent Section of the Public Health Department.

Under Article 52 of the International Sanitary Regulations vessels are inspected, as required, for the presence of rat and Deratting Exemption Certificates are issued when appropriate. Nineteen vessels were inspected and nineteen certificate issued during 1971.

SUMMARY OF TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1971

No. of Premises Treated	Prebait Laid	Poison Bait Laid	Total Takes	Carcasses Found			Estimated Kill
				RR	RN	MM	
219	7416	3318	1193	47	-	120	425

Amount of warfarin issued 482 lbs.

Carcasses examined in the Laboratories... 1

FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASEPublic Markets

General maintenance work was kept up throughout the year.

The area known as Chatham Counterguard is now being cleaned by the Market Cleaners as an annex to the markets. Supervision of this area (including stores) is exercised by the Senior Public Health Inspector at Markets.

Food

Supplies of food have been adequate throughout the year.

Meat

Supplies of beef, pork, veal, mutton and offal were imported frozen from a variety of countries.

Small quantities of Kosher meat were imported from Tangier and the importation of this commodity from the United Kingdom is increasing.

All meat must be accompanied by an official certificate from the Health Authority of the country of origin, and it is again inspected by the Public Health Inspectors before it is allowed to be sold to the public.

Poultry

This is mostly imported frozen but some fresh poultry was also available throughout the year.

Fish

Supplies have been varied and in abundance, the principal source being Morocco.

Slaughtering

There is one slaughterhouse in Gibraltar situated in the Upper Rock. Adjoining this slaughterhouse are the piggeries which house specimens of pigs of English, Berkshire and Landrace strains not common in this part of the world. Forty one pigs with a total weight of 6078 lbs. were slaughtered during 1971.

Fruit and Vegetables

Supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables were imported from Morocco and other European countries including Great Britain.

Legislation Related to Food and Drugs

On the 1st April the Soft Drinks Regulations, 1971, and the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1971, both made under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Ordinance came into force.

The only other significant legislation introduced during the year was the Food Hygiene (General)(Amendment) Regulation 1971 whereby the importation of meat for the purpose of sale is unlawful except under a permit granted by the Director of Medical and Health Services, who may impose such conditions as he may think necessary for the purpose of ensuring that such meat is not injurious to health.

Milk

Sterilized homogenised milk in sealed bottles was imported from Holland and also "Long Life" milk from the United Kingdom and other approved countries. Filled milk processed locally from skimmed milk powder by the addition of edible fats and vitamins, and subsequently pasteurized, was also available during the year. However, condensed or evaporated tinned varieties are the staple products commonly used.

Groceries

There have been adequate supplies of groceries, generally of a satisfactory quality, imported from the United Kingdom and other countries.

Ice-cream

All premises where ice-cream is manufactured must be registered with the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Ordinance.

Frequent visits were paid by the Public Health Inspectors to advise on measures designed to attain the highest standards of cleanliness and hygiene possible. Numerous samples were taken and examined bacteriologically in the Public Health and Clinical Pathology Laboratories.

Considerable quantities of ice-cream manufactured by reputable firms in Great Britain were also imported regularly. The sale of these products is conditional to their being sold in the original sealed wrappers or containers, and subject to the same sanitary requirements as those produced locally. Soft ice-cream is also finding an increasing market in Gibraltar this being sold both at establishments and from mobile units.

Eating HousesConfectioneries and Cafes

All premises wherein food is prepared by any process of cooking or which are used for the manufacture or preservation of food products, as well as purveyors and vendors of refreshments, confectionery, cakes, sweets, etc., must be registered with the Government.

Food catering establishments were inspected regularly by the Department's Inspectors. Four hundred and nine visits were paid during the year, in the course of which advice was given to the owners on food hygiene and on all matters concerning the storing handling and preparation of food destined for human consumption.

SAMPLING

The various samples taken under the Food and Drugs Ordinance during 1971 are classified in the following table.

	Official Samples		Informal Samples		Total No.
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	
Reconstituted Milk	3	-	407	-	410
U.H.T. Milk	-	-	9	-	9
Powdered Milk	-	-	2	-	2
Pasteurised Milk	-	-	3	-	3
Sterilized Milk	-	-	5	-	5
Evaporated Milk	-	-	2	-	2
Condensed Milk	-	-	1	-	1
Cream	-	-	1	-	1
Ice-Cream (wrapped)	-	-	2	-	2
Soft Ice-Cream	-	-	30	-	30
Butter	-	-	6	-	6
Orange Squash	-	-	2	-	2
Corned beef	-	-	1	-	1
Tunny Fish	-	-	4	-	4
Fresh Sword Fish	-	-	1	-	1
Frozen Sword Fish	-	-	1	-	1
Salad Dressing	-	-	1	-	1
Corn Oil	-	-	1	-	1
Groundnut Oil	-	-	1	-	1
Olive Oil	-	-	2	-	2
Spanish Sausages	-	-	3	-	3
Lollipops	-	-	1	-	1
	3	-	486	-	489

CONDEMNATION OF FOOD 1971

Sausages and Salami	18 lbs.
Ham	1002 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	15193 lbs.
Corned Beef	12 lbs.
Pork	325 lbs.
Tongue	30 lbs.
Cheese	1454 lbs.
Chicken	20 lbs.
Milk (Longlife)	1191 pts.
Milk (bottled)	891 pts.
Confectionery	43 lbs.
Ice-cream	14760 pieces
Tinned Vegetables	4 lbs.
Squashes.....	3156 bottles
Eggs	3420 doz.
Jellies	200 lbs.
Assorted Fruits	400 tins
Pigs' feet	990
Jam (jarred)	24 lbs.
Hot Dogs (tinned).....	12 lbs.
Diabetis Bread	60 lbs.
Baby Rice	50 lbs.
Babies' Food	315 lbs.
Chocolates	94 lbs.
Chocolate Biscuits	100

REPORT OF
THE PATHOLOGIST-ANALYST
GIBRALTAR

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY LABORATORIESREPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST-ANALYST
GIBRALTAR

Ninety thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine investigations were carried out on specimens submitted to the Laboratories during the year 1971.

The Laboratories are recognized as a Vaccination Centre by the World Health Organisation with respect to Yellow Fever immunization and during the year, fifty-six persons were inoculated and issued with international Certificates.

Six hundred and eight specimens of food were analysed under the Food and Drugs Ordinance. All specimens were found to be genuine.

The Tables on pages 40 to 44 show a break-down of the work done in the Laboratories during the year giving an indication of the wider field covered.

On the staff side the qualified complement of the laboratories was increased by the return to Gibraltar of the remaining student Medical Laboratory Technician on completion of his qualifying course in the United Kingdom.

E.A.J. IMOSSE, M.R.C.S.(Eng.)
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.C. (Path)
City Pathologist-Analyst
Gibraltar.

INVESTIGATIONS	St. Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>BLOOD</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Rbcs., Wbcs., differential counts absolute values, platelets, reti- culocytes, colour index, fragility of Rbcs., L.E. cells, bleeding & coagulation time, erythrocyte sedi- mentation rate, packed cell volume, blood fixture, malaria parasites	23,481	4,227		27,708
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Determination of urea, glucose, calcium, uric acid, cholesterol, acid and alkaline phosphatase, glucose tolerance curves, total protein albumin, globulin, A/G ratio, Van den Bergh reaction, bilisubin, thymol turbidity and flocculation, zinc sulphate turbidity, Schumm's test, Pyruvic, glutamic and lactic dehydrogenase, serum iron, amylase, creatine, creatinine, congo red test, phosphorus, Bromsulphthalein test, prothrombin clotting time ratio	9,389	1,274		19,663
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - (Culture for Salmonella Group, etc.)	250	8		258
(4) SEROLOGY - Wassermann reaction, Kahn test, Gonococcal complement fixation test, Weir Felix and Widal agglu- tination test, cold agglutinins, Paul Bunnell for heterophil anti- bodies latex RA Test, C. Reactive Protein	3,501	614		4,115
(5) TRANSFUSION - ABO grouping, Rhesus factor, genotyping, cross-matching, Direct and indirect Coomb's Test for in- complete antibodies, Detection and titration of antibodies	3,927	68		3,995
(6) ELECTROLYTES - Sodium, Potassium, Chlorides as NaCl, Carbon dioxide combining power, total CO ₂ capacity	2,222	5		2,227
(7) ELECTROPHORESIS - Paper chromatography	29	-		29

INVESTIGATIONS	St. Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>CEREBRO SPINAL FLUID</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Cells and cytological differential counts	285	0		285
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Determination of total proteins, Albumin, Globulin, Sugar, urea, Lange's colloidal gold curves, Nonne Apelt Wasserman reaction	138	0		138
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Cultures for Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, Neisserine meningi- tidis and other organisms	20	0		20
(4) DIRECT EXAMINATION - (Ziehl-Neilsen stain for My. Tube- rculosis and Gram's Stain for N. Meningitidis & other organisms	14	0		14
<u>HISTO-PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION</u> on specimens removed at surgical and post-mortem, macro and micro- scopical examination.	419	1		420
Smears for cytology - Malignancy	61	4		65
<u>SWABS - PUS</u>				
(1) BACTERIOLOGY - Cultures and sensitivities for Corynebacterium diphtheriae, M. Tuberculosis, Neisseriae Gonorr- hoeae and other micro-organisms	4,908	1,862		6,770
(2) DIRECT EXAMINATION - Ziehl-Nielsen stain for Myco- Tuberculosis, Gram's Stain for N. Gonorrhoeae and other organisms, and Leishman's Stain	537	210		747
<u>SPUTA</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Malignant cells, elastic fibres and fungi	223	215		438
(2) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture for Myco Tuberculosis and other organisms	1,003	265		1,268
(3) DIRECT EXAMINATION - (Ziehl-Nielsen stain for Myco. Tuberculosis, Gram's stain for other organisms and sensitivities	3,085	264		3,349

INVESTIGATIONS	St. Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>FAECES</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Rbcs. Leucocytes, epithelial Cells, food residues, ova, cysts, amoebae, crystals and parasites including flagellates	80	52		132
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Occult blood, stercobilin, urohi- linogen, diastase and fat estimation	250	26		276
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Cultures for Salmonella, Shigella and other pathogens. Organisms isolated from cultures from miscellaneous sources for sensi- tivity to various antibiotics	962	1,409		2,371
<u>ASCITES. PLEURAL AND SYNOVIAL FLUIDS</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL Cells and differential counts, malignant cells	23			23
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Specific gravity, Rivalta's test, Protein contents	44			44
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture for Myco. Tuberculosis and other micro-organisms	10			10
<u>GASTRIC CONTENTS</u>				
(1) BIOCHEMISTRY - Fractional, alcohol and histamine Test meals; presence of pus, Rbcs. mucus, bile and altered blood	93			93
(2) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture and microscopical exami- nation for Myco. Tuberculosis in Gastric Lavage	-	-	-	
<u>URINES</u>				
(1) CYTOLOGICAL - Microscopical of deposit, cells, casts, crystals, etc.	2,300	443		2,743
(2) BIOCHEMISTRY - Acetone, Albumin, glucose, osa- zone test, bile salts and pig- ments, blood and derivatives, calcium, chlorides, diastase, dialysis reaction, p.H., phosphates, Specific gravity, urea, uric acid perphyrins, Bence-Jone Bodies, Keto and Ketogenic-steroids	1,244	1,514		2,758

INVESTIGATIONS	St. Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
(3) BACTERIOLOGY - Culture E.Coli, Myco Tubercul- osis and other organisms and sensitivities	15,214	1,956		17,170
(4) DIRECT EXAMINATION - For myco.Tuberculosis	48	2		50
(5) PREGNANCY TEST	223	272		495
(6) CALCULUS - Biochemical composition	-	-		-
<u>GASTRIC LAVAGE</u> - For My. Tuberculosis	8			8
<u>DARK GROUND ILLUMINATION</u> - For presence of Tr. Pallidum from venereal sores	5	3		8
<u>URETHRAL DISCHARGE</u> -- For N.Gonorrhoea./sensitivity	64	32		96
<u>SEMINAL FLUIDS</u> -- Spermatozoa count, motility and morphology	40	12		52
<u>HAIR AND SKIN SCRAPINGS</u> -- Fungi	24	16	40	
<u>RATS</u> -- For evidence of plague	-	-		-
<u>YELLOW FEVER</u> - Inoculations	-	56		56
<u>DOMICILLIARY</u> - Specimens collected		512		512
<u>WATER</u>				
(1) BACTERIOLOGY - Escherichia Coli at 44°C, 48 hours culture		249	129	378
(2) CHEMICAL - Determination of chlorides, free chlorine, pH value, total solids temporary, permanent and total hardness, alkalinity, free CO ₂ ammonia salts, calcium, magnesium and sulphates		275	147	422
(3) LEMONADES - Escherischia Coli		15		15

INVESTIGATIONS	St. Bern- ard's Hospital	Civil	DOE	TOTAL
<u>FOOD AND DRUGS ORDINANCE</u>				
ICE CREAM AND RECONSTITUTED MILK				
(1) Methylene Blue Reduction Test		97		97
FRESH, EVAPORATED AND CONDENSED MILK (TINNED, CARTON & FROZEN)				
(1) Bacteriology - Methylene Blue Reduction Test		211		211
(2) Chemical - Determination of fat, total solids, non-fatty solids, density tests for unheated milk and preservatives		286		286
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>				
Eggs, cheese, bread, butter, jams, corned-beef, sausages, sweetening tablets, yoghurt, fruit-juices. Tinned meats. Fruit juices for cyclamates		14		14
<u>STERILITY TESTS</u>				
Syringes and Containers	10			10
GRAND TOTAL:				<u>90,879</u>

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL REPORT

I. ADMINISTRATION

The Medical and Health Department has functioned as one unit under the Minister for Medical and Health Services; with the Director of Medical and Health Services, and the Deputy Director and Hospital Administrator responsible for its administration. Apart from the preventive services which have been dealt with in another part of the Report, the Government Medical and Health Services consist of: Hospital Services, Specialist Medical Treatment outside Government hospitals, (where such treatment is beyond the scope of local resources); Child Welfare and School Health Services; Domiciliary and Out Patient Treatment of persons coming under the scope of the District Medical Service; Domiciliary Medical Service; and Port and Airport Health Services.

During the year under review plans for the following projects were finalised:-

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGY LABORATORIES AND ISOLATION UNIT.

Work on the construction of the extension to the Mackintosh Wing at St. Bernard's Hospital which will accommodate an Isolation Unit and the Public Health and Clinical Pathology Laboratories commenced late in the year and is scheduled for completion towards the end of 1972.

HEALTH CENTRE

Simultaneously work was also begun on the Health Centre and it is expected to be completed in September 1972.

Details of both these projects were given in last year's report.

The Gibraltar League of Hospital Friends and the Albert Ferrary Trust, contributed in no small measure to the welfare of the patients with their generosity amounting to thousands of pounds. A number of gifts and donations were also received from other sectors of the community.

Mr. L.L. Bromley, FRCS, Surgeon in Charge of the Thoracic Unit, Dr. Oscar Craig, Consultant Radiologist and Dr. K. Granville Grossman, Consultant Psychiatrist, from St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and Mr. Henry Shaw FRCS Ear, Nose & Throat Consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital, London, visited Gibraltar on various occasions during the year to advise in their respective specialities and where necessary to operate.

Thirty seven patients were sent to various hospitals in Britain during the course of the year: 13 to the Royal Marsden Hospital; 8 to St. Mary's Hospital; 4 each to Great Ormond Street and Moorfield Eye Hospital; 3 to the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases; and one each to the National Spinal Centre, East Grinstead; Queen Victoria and the Royal Masonic Hospitals and one to the Limb Fitting Centre.

The Emergency Dispensary Service consisting of a small dispensary at St. Bernard's Hospital staffed by personnel from the Hospital Dispensary, at which the public could have prescriptions obtained after hours, dispensed on payment; continued to meet the needs of the community.

The School of Nursing, run by the Principal Tutor at St. Bernard's Hospital continues to perform a very important role in the local training of nurses.

the fees are related to family size and family income. The scale of fees payable by "entitled persons" ranges from 10p. to 50p. and out-patients who pay 20p. or less are issued with free medicines. No charge is made for medicines to any in-patient, but patients in Private Rooms, "non-entitled persons" in general wards and "entitled persons" in general wards whose family income exceeds £22 per week, have to pay additional charges for Operations, Anaesthesia, Accouchment, etc.

V DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE

The District Medical Service caters for patients in receipt of Supplementary Benefits. A District Medical Officer and a team of District Nurses run a daily out-patient Clinic and attend to domiciliary cases. Treatment, including hospital treatment, medicines and any surgical appliances that District patients may need are provided free of charge. The District Medical Officer also provides medical attention required by the inmates of the Mackintosh Home for the aged. The District Medical Officer is also Airport Medical Officer.

At the end of the year the number of patients in the District numbered approximately 1439.

Below is a summary of the work of this Department:

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
✕ Number of attendance at the District Clinic held by the District Medical Officer	3651	2791
✕ Domiciliary visits by the District Medical Officer	1204	930
Number of attendances at the District Clinic for dressings, injections, etc.	10454	9780
Domiciliary visits by District Nurses	12201	12312

✕ Includes Civil Servants

VI HOSPITALS

(1) St. Bernard's Hospital

St. Bernard's Hospital with 182 beds, is essentially available for the resident community and the passengers and crews of ships and aeroplanes calling at Gibraltar, but patients from neighbouring districts are given facilities for treatment and hospitalisation. The Hospital provides a comprehensive Out-patient service and In-patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition it has a Maternity Section, a ward for elderly sick patients, a small Isolation Unit and a Nurses Training School.

The number of beds is made up as follows:

Napier Ward (Male Surgical).....	23
Godley Ward (Female Surgical).....	23
Don Ward (Geriatric).....	18
" (Isolation).....	5
Children's Ward.....	19
Maternity Block.....	15
John Ward (Male Medical).....	29
Victoria Ward (Female Medical).....	25
Intensive Care Unit.....	3
Recovery Unit.....	5
Private Corridor.....	17
Total	<u>182</u>

The following table shows in-patient statistics for the year under review compared with 1970:

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total daily bed counts:	41226	39323
Average number of patients per day	113	108
Average length of stay (days)	9	10
Number of admissions	4456	3762
Number of deaths	179	156

One thousand two hundred and seventeen operations were performed in the major operating theatre during the year, as against 1003 in 1970.

The break-down of operations was as follows:

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
General Surgery	511	464
Gynaecology	289	218
Urology	78	68
Orthopaedic	129	112
Thoracic	11	11
E.N.T.	133	92
Dental	14	-
Ophthalmic	51	38
Neurology	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	1217	1003

OUT PATIENTS DEPARTMENT

The Out Patient Department provides a twenty-four hour Accident and Emergencies Service. All clinics are open to Gibraltarians, other resident British subjects and certain categories of aliens.

The General Medical Clinics are held every morning and afternoon except on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and Public Holidays.

Attendance at Morning General Medical Clinic is on payment of a flat rate of 10p. This Clinic is limited to 30 patients daily and there is no previous booking. In addition to these Morning General Medical Clinics other morning clinics are held, which are in the nature of "Casualty Clinics", for Emergencies and Industrial accidents covered by the Industrial Injuries Insurance Scheme.

The afternoon General Medical Clinics are attended by appointment booked beforehand. Patients requiring a Specialist opinion are referred to Special Clinics. Special clinics are held by appointment for patients referred by the General Medical Clinics or by Private General Practitioners.

The following is a list of Special Clinics held:

- Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat
- Diseases of the Eye
- Orthopaedic
- Fractures
- Gynaecological
- Medical
- Dental
- General Surgical
- Sick Children
- Diabetic Clinic
- Psychiatric

The Out Patients Department undertakes injections and dressings prescribed in Out-Patient clinics free of charge. The Blood Department is a self-contained department, responsible for a Central Syringe Service and Central Sterile Supply Department. They all work in close liaison with the Out Patient Department.

The Dental Clinics are held on Monday and Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings for extractions only, under Gas and Oxygen or local anaesthetic.

The Clinics for Diseases of the Eye are held daily and an Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic once per week. The Department is under the responsibility of Mr. J. Borastero S.R.N., D.O.N.

In addition to those patients having booked appointments 1057 patients were seen suffering from domestic and industrial accidents and other emergencies during the year. Patients with minor ailments not seen by the Ophthalmologist but seen by Mr. Borastero are not included in the report.

The Department also holds an Ear, Nose and Throat clinic approximately every three months by Mr. Shaw, Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant from the United Kingdom.

The number of patients seen at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics is given under the Out-patient Statistics.

A small number of children suffering from squint are given Orthoptic treatment twice weekly by Mr. Borastero.

The total number of patients seen during the year was as follows;

Adults, new patients	1457
" , old patients	1112
Prescription for glasses given	849
Domestic and Industrial	<u>1057</u>
Total:	<u>4475</u>
Children new patients	331
" old patients	506
Prescription for glasses	<u>190</u>
Total:	<u>1027</u>

During the year a total of 40 major and 11 intermediate operations were performed.

Minor operations are not included in this report.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

The work in this Department as can be seen by the statistics for this year, has generally increased in almost all radiographic investigations of a routine nature.

Dr. Oscar Craig, the Consultant Radiologist, paid us five working visits; in all of these visits the staff of this Department coped with the every day requests from the local staff for the Hospital, General Practitioners and Assistant Port Medical Officer including pre-employment Chest X-Rays together with the heavy work programme of patient investigations by Dr. Craig - some of which are highly specialised and were performed to his entire satisfaction.

The statistics for the year were as follows:

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of patients examined	8951	8382
Gastro intestinal examinations performed	342	253
Patients examined on Screen	80	17
Gall Bladder (Oral)	239	193
Gall Bladder (I.V.C.)	11	11
Renal (I.V.C.)	135	129
Tomograms	46	39
Bronchograms	11	12
Extremities	1621	1496
Spines	479	393
Skulls	225	174
Cases requiring X-Ray Control during operations	18	10
Chests	5529	5270
Patients X-Rayed with Mobile Unit in Ward	174	192
Patients X-Rayed during pregnancy	79	52
Abdominal investigations	636	540
Cranial sinuses	238	154
Ribs	-	39
Ischial spurs	5	21
Patients X-Rayed for Intra Ocular Foreign Bodies	1	5
Dentals	15	16
Pelvis & Hips	232	143
Mandibles	34	33
Retrograde Pyelograms	5	2
Myelograms	3	-
Lymphangiograms	1	-
Femoral Arteriograms	1	1
Phlebograms	1	-
Sinograms	1	2
Hystero-salpingograms	2	2
Cardio Angiograms	1	1
Total Number of Films used	15028	13359
Total Number of Work units accounted	16650	14935
Total Number of cases done after working hours	167	178

PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT

This Department was quite busy throughout the year and both in-patients and out-patients have benefited greatly from the various forms of treatment.

Consultant orthopaedic and fracture clinics are held weekly in the Department.

Treatments given during the year were as follows:

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Infra Red Rays	3226	3747
Massage	922	1506
Exercises	6301	13769
Faradism	305	492
Galvanism	80	59
Ultra Violet Rays	161	137
Short Wave Diathermy	2373	3100
Contrast Baths	6	38
Ultra Sonic Therapy	118	64
Traction	28	49
Wax	-	176
Total	<u>13520</u>	<u>23137</u>

As we were unable to give any wax treatment, Infra Red was given in its place. High Frequency Effleurage was not prescribed.

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total number of treatments	13520	23137
Total number of patients treated	1764	2500
Number of patients who attended the Fracture Clinic	274	245

Four hundred and ninety nine patients and 730 Review patients attended the Physiotherapy Clinic. These clinics were held in the Department.

SPEECH THERAPY DEPARTMENT

These services came to an end during the course of the year due to the termination of appointment of our Speech Therapist. It is intended to re-open the department in the near future.

SOCIAL HYGIENE

Treatment for venereal diseases are available, and under the terms of the International Agreement, Merchant Seamen or any other visitors of all nationalities can attend treatment free of charge at any time of the day.

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Gonorrhoea	78	34
Chancre	9	35
Smears	109	46
Non specific urethritis	31	11
Admissions	-	-

(2) K.G.V. Psychiatric Unit

King George V. Hospital is the only psychiatric unit in Gibraltar. It was officially occupied by the patients in October of the year under review. It has 60 beds. Like the other hospitals it caters principally for the resident civilian community and passengers and members of the crews of ships visiting our port, but patients from the armed forces and British subjects from Spain are also admitted. Admission is subject to the same administrative conditions as applied to St. Bernard's Hospital.

An out-patient clinic is held every Thursday afternoon with the Superintendent Dr. C.M. Montegriffo in attendance. This clinic is additional to a psychiatric clinic held on Friday mornings by Dr. Montegriffo at St. Bernard's Hospital.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Patients attended football matches, went to the cinema, to the local fair and similar outings throughout the year accompanied by the staff. During the summer they were taken out for walks, to the beach and also to the Alameda Gardens. An annual party was given on St. Joseph's Day and on Christmas Day. Dances were held for the patients by members of the League of Hospital Friends and by members of the Staff.

Monthly tea parties were given by members of the League of Hospital Friends, and as in previous years members of the Jewish Hospital Committee supplied cakes for high teas on all their Feast Days.

Each patient received a Christmas gift from the Red Cross, from the League of Hospital Friends, Miss P. Smith ex Occupational Therapist and from the Staff and clients of a local bar. Presents were also given to each patient by the Matron at the Christmas Party. Cigarettes were received on several occasions during the year from a local distributor and the Revenue Department. The League of Hospital Friends also distributed cigarettes to the patients at their monthly tea parties.

Patients attended Holy Mass at nearby St. Joseph's Church as well as at the Hospital on Christmas Day where Mass was celebrated by Father McGrail.

IN PATIENTS STATISTICS

The following table shows the in-patients statistics for the year under review:

Average number of patients	48
Number of admissions	72
Number of discharges	63
Number of deaths	6
Voluntary patients	28
Temporary patients	15
Certified patients	5

Four patients had courses of electro-convulsive-therapy receiving a total of 26 shocks in all. The figures for 1970 was 8 and 24 respectively.

DISEASES TREATED

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Epilepsy	2	1
G.P.I.	3	3
Schizophrenia	13	27
Manic-depressive	2	2
Depressive Neurosis	4	-
Oligophrenia	10	10
Involuntional Melancholia	1	1
Alcoholic	5	-
Senile Dementia	8	8
Acute depression	4	2

Dr. Granville Grossman, the Consultant Psychiatrist, visited the hospital at three months intervals during the year. He examined in-patients and also held out-patients clinics in consultation with the Superintendent.

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT

The number of attendances during the year was 669 compared with 796 in 1970.

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of patients for E.C.T.	4	1
Number of shocks given	29	24

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

The patients attending Occupational Therapy sessions in the Department on weekday mornings are engaged in embroidery, knitting, crochet, weaving, canework, lampshade making, drawing, painting, rug-making, cane picture making etc. also supplying dressings for the Operating Theatre.

Patients spend some time in the garden where they often enjoy a game of ball. No swimming, walks or outings were possible due to the fact that this Department was being run by one Assistant Occupational Therapist, whereas in previous years two members of the staff were engaged in this work. In the afternoons patients occupy themselves by playing Ludo, Bingo, Draughts, etc. Occasionally, when time permits, they enjoy listening to recorded music and often dance to this.

(3) Infectious Diseases Hospital

Under the term of the International Sanitary Conventions for Maritime and Aerial Navigation the Gibraltar Government is responsible for the upkeep and administration of this hospital.

Though primarily a civilian hospital, arrangements exist where its use may be shared by the Naval, Military and Air Force authorities.

The Hospital occupies an ideally situated site on the Upper Rock well away from the Town Areas and isolated from dwellings. Accommodation for 10 patients is available at short notice. This number is considered sufficient by modern standards. A caretaker and his wife are in residence and Nursing Staff is supplied by the Department as and when required.

No cases were admitted during the course of the year.

OUT PATIENT STATISTICS

Clinic	Days Held	Attending Doctor	Number of Attendances	
			1971	1970
Diabetic	Tuesday afternoons	General Doctor	1135	1293
General Medical	Thursday afternoons	General Doctor	1030	1995
Special Preparatory	Friday afternoons	General Doctor	203	204
Medical	Wednesday mornings	Dr. J.J. Giraldi	456	480
School Clinic Sick Children	Tuesday & Thursday mornings & Saturday morning	Dr. H.G. Triay	265	310
Ophthalmic	Every day except Sunday	Dr. C. Suarez	2447	1797
Ear, Nose & Throat	Monday afternoons	Mr. D.J. Toomey Mr. H. Shaw	816	764
Psychiatric	Friday mornings	Dr. C.M. Montegriffo	326	250
Fracture	Friday afternoons	Mr. D.J. Toomey	395	276
Orthopaedic	Monday and Tuesday afternoons	Surg. Capt. E.H. Murchison	1719	1718
Dental	Monday and Wednesday afternoons & Saturday mornings	Mr. J.J. Cochrane	3526	3617
Morning Clinic	Monday to Saturday mornings	Dr. R. Valarino	5355	6878
Gynaecological Clinic	Thursday mornings	Mr. J. Gardiner	810	905
General Surgical	Monday and Friday mornings and Wednesday and Tuesday afternoons	Mr. D.J. Toomey Mr. B. Keane	2411	3492
Accidents & Emergencies	Daily		9871	13074
Total number of attendances			<u>30765</u>	<u>37053</u>

